TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

Amusements Te-day. Etian Opera Mouse—The Robertian Girl. F.R.,
Control—The Little Dake S.P. M.
Mora Musee—Concert, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera Mouse—Storm Reston. S.P. M.
Mant-v & Mint's—Love, S.P. M.
Mant-v & Mint's—Love, S.P. M.
Mindion Square 's heatre—May Ricesom. 100 P. M.
Miblian Kinden—The Seven Ravent, S.P. M.
Pougla's I heatre—The Witte Save. S.P. M.
Mora Theorem Histon in the News. Diny Thentre -Hele and the Seven Revens. 1 P. M. Buton Square Theatro-Queena. SP, M. SGCA Atrest Theatro-A Rag Saby. SP, M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. BAILY, Per Month..... BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year. WEEKLY, Per Year. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertising Rates.

Daily and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to 52.50, according to classification.

Whenly, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ismed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

New Political Morality.

It has frequently been said during the present political campaign that if immorality were a sufficient cause for excluding men from great public trusts the country would have lost the services of some of those who are now most famous in its history.

In their case, however, the immorality was a matter of after-knowledge on the part of the people. It was not proclaimed abroad before they had become distinguished. Nor did they say to the world, "Tell the truth," meaning, "Yes; I am guilty. I did

it. What are you going to do about it?" This sort of political morality was unknown to our earlier annals. It was reserved for the Presidential contest of 1884.

It Begins!

With the cool days of autumn the Presidential contest will be started in earnest. Perhaps it is duller than usual this time, but as a matter of fact the regular work of the campaign does not begin till about the first of September. Up to that period there is a good deal of preliminary organizing and talking, but when August goes out the struggie for the control of the Government sets in with intensity.

And what a prize it is that they contend for! There is no other civil office known among men that is so well worthy of ambition and of effort. To rule fifty millions of people, the most intelligent, the most virtuous, the richest, and mest powerful on the globe; to rule them by their own free choice, as the man of all their number whom they most desire for this unparalleled distinction; to promote, improve, and develop the institutions they have inherited from their fathers; to supply deficiencies and cure the imperfections that time and experience have discovered in their administration; to reform the abuses that human weakness and depravity have established and exaggerated; to introduce new ideas of legislation and policy in furtherance of the original principles and purposes of the republic; to maintain the dignity of law-abiding freedom among the peoples and powers of the world; as the first citizen of this mighty Government, to bear its authority and speak its voice before all mankind; does not all this indeed constitute the highest public honor that any man can receive from his fellows? Is there any other post of political power and eminence so much to be desired, or so worthy to be sought for by great men and great parties? No King or Kaiser is equal to the President of the United States!

During the past two months the prelimimaries to the great contest have been stend-By cared for. The candidates have been alnated, the platforms have been got ready, the letters of acceptance are all in, the managing committees have opened their headquarters, the money for expenses has been called for, but not obtained, the stump speakers have been engaged, and now little remains to be done beyond the public meetings and processions, the printing of the ballots, the voting, and the counting of the

The most notable meeting of the whole lot will probably turn out to be that which will eld in this town next Saturday evening in Union Square, in the full blaze of the electric lights. It is the first gathering of the campaign in which Gen. BUTLER appears before the people of this metropolis. What an assemblage it will be! At least a hundred thousand souls will throng the Square and its approaches. We hope it will be a cool. clear evening, for the enthusiasm and ardor of the crowd will be glowing.

It may seem singular that this new organization, which is known as the People's party, should display more vitality than either of the old parties, but nobody need doubt that such will be the fact. Let philosophers study out the reasons for it, for weighty and potent reasons they surely are.

The Butchery at Foo-Chow.

The telegraphed account of the bombardment of the arsenal and suburbs of Foo-Chow by Admiral Counner's squadron is a sickening story. So overwhelming was the disparity of force -eight heavily armed ships being arrayed against nine small gunboats... that the fight was virtually over in seven minutes, yet the French are said to have continued firing for hours upon the wrecked and sinking vessels of the enemy, and upon the harmless occupants of the adjacent villages. The rules of decent warfare were shamelessly broken, for no surrender was allowed, and the aim of the French commander seems to have been to paralyze every future effort at resistance by an appalling massacre. That end, perhaps, will be attained, but the means employed are infamous, and may fatally discredit that Western civilization which all commercial powers are keenly interested in commending to the Middle Kingdom.

In order to postpone determining the awkward question of the attitude of France toward neutral powers, M. FERRY, we are told, insists that the occupation of Kelung and the bombardment of Foo-Chow are not intended as declarations of war, but merely as acts of reprisal, to further the French negotiations for an indemnity. But how many thounds of lives and how vast an amount of property does he purpose to destroy by way of retallation for the handful of French soldiers lost in the probably unwarranted advance on Lang-son? Is there to be no limit to the butchery committed in the name of diplomacy? Is the Middle Kingdom, whose Ambassadors are everywhere received upon an equal footing with those of France, outside the pale of equity and mercy? Have England, Russia, Germany, and the United States, each of which countries is deeply concerned in winning the good will of China, and in securing

the recognition of its rights, no reciprocal duty in the premises? Unless international comity is a fiction, and any act of barbarism may be perpetrated with impunity at the expense of Asiatic powers, France should be summoned to define the range within which it means to carry out the savage polley of reprisals. If the FERRY Cabinet refuses to submit its original grievance to impartial arbitration—and this it may well shrink from doing—it should at least be called upon to state exactly how much slaughter and devastation will wipe out the alleged stain upon the honor of a nation which, since 1870, has shown itself hypersensitive. The French appetite for blood and glory should be checked a little, or they may have no stomach left with which to face an equal antagonist. At is natural, perhaps, that France should pose in the rôle of AJAX. who, when worsted by ULYSSES, consoled himself by killing sheep. But it should be remembered that the arm of the mad Greek was stayed after he had slain a hecatomb of

the inoffensive animals. It will be noticed that Admiral Courser's operations, although far more sanguinary, were much more astutely managed than were those of Admiral PIERRE In the Madagascar waters. The last named commander narrowly escaped involving himself in a pitched battle with an English sloop-of-war at Tamatave. At Foo-Chow, on the other hand, although British men-of-war and merchantmen were lying in close proximity to the scene of action, they seem to bave suffered no serious injury, although they were more than once in jeopardy from drifting fire ships, and an English pilot is said to have lost his life. The discretion evinced in giving no especial cause of irritation to England reflects more credit on the French Admiral than the valor attested by the prompt annihilation of a few weak gunboats. In the present inflammable condition of English public opinion any incident likely to provoke a violent collision between French and English war vessels might have consequences fatal to the policy of the FERRY Cabinet and the naval prestige of France.

A Good Enough Democrat.

When Gen. BUTLER led the Democratic party in Massachusetts from a hopeless minority to a majority, he was a good enough Democrat even for those of our Democratic contemporaries who have lately found out that he is no Democrat at all.

When with splendid strength and courage he struck down old abuses that the smug puritanical Republicanism of Massachusetts had fostered or concealed, his vigorous blows had a long reëcho, and these same Democratic journals were loud in his praise. He was a good enough Democrat then.

When, last year, the desperate rally of every force and the expenditure of every resource of the Bay State Republicans left him and his party again in a minority, it was a minority that astounded Massachusetts, and showed that the Democracy of that State had at length found a leader who was increasing its strength every year and making its final ascendancy only a question of time. The difference between the vote of the Massachusetts Democrats before Gen. BUTLER came to their help and their vote after that is a voucher of the debt of gratitude which they and all Democrats owe him. He organized for victory. His services were then freshly remembered. He

was a good enough Democrat then. When in the interest of true and genuine Democracy he offered himself for the suffrages of the people as the people's candidate, appealing to the great convention of the people in which no unit rule can be enforced, it was for the first time discovered that Gen. BUTLER was not a Democrat.

If he is not, it is because Democracy has strayed from the old paths and got too far away from the hearts of the people. It rests with the people to bring it back

The Man of Brains and the Man of Beef. The nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND in some of its superficial aspects recalls the nomination of Mr. TILDEN eight years ago this summer. Both candidates held the office of Governor in the greatest State of the Union. Each of them had been Govern of New York for just a year and a half, and in the public mind each had become more or less identified, although in unequal degrees, with the idea of administrative reform. The political situation when the Convention met in 1884 was not unlike that of 1876. The general wish for a change of administration at Washington had been manifest in the last elections of Congressmen. The tidal wave of 1874 was repeated in 1882. These revolutions unmistakably indicated the same thing-the demand of the people for the overthrow of Republican corruption strongly intrenched in all of the executive departments of the national Government, and the plain mission of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest soon to follow. The times required the same sort of man to carry out the same work of reform.

It was perhaps a cloudy sense of these surface resemblances that led Mr. CLEVELAND to study with great care Mr. TILDEN's speech accepting the nomination in 1876 before he himself ventured to make reply to the gentlemen who notified him of the action of the Convention of 1884. Did he believe that by using almost precisely the same number of words in his response to the Committee on Notification he could make himself another TILDEN in their eyes? Apparently Mr. CLEVELAND counted the words in Mr. TIL-DEN's speech and measured his own utterances accordingly. Did he believe that by employing many of the nouns and adjectives which he found in Mr. TILDEN'S address he could keep up an illusion so flattering to himself and to the prospects of the party? Possibly. We print the two speeches side by side, and every reader

will find curious interest in the comparison. There is one thing that Mr. CLEVELAND could not acquire by five hundred perusals of the words attered by Mr. TILDEN on a similar occasion. He could not appropriate and render part of himself the clear apprehension of what the work of reform really means and the profound appreciation of the difficulties and responsibilities of the task which make luminous every sentence of the statesman's speech. "If I were to judge by the year and a half in which I have been a the State Government," said Mr. TILDEN "I should say that the routine duties of the trust I have had imposed upon me are a small burden compared with that created by the attempt to change the policy of the Govern ment of which I have been the Executive head Therefore," continued Mr. TILDEN, "I should enter upon the great duties which would fall upon me, not as a holiday recreation, but very much in that spirit of consecration in which a soldier enters battle." In the protection of the voters from party corruption, said Mr. CLEVELAND, eight years later, there should be devotion to the people's interests." "We go forth pledged to give those who trust us the benefit of a pure and honest administration of national affairs.

cration to our cause." There is not a word in Mr. CLEVELAND'S speech which signifies that he had the faint est conception of the tremendous dimensions

These thoughts," he said, "lend a conse

of the task which he was so ready to under-take. Her Mr. Chavanand to-day, or has he ever had the dimmest comprehension of the fact that administrative reform means something beyond a faithful and dogged performance of the routine duties which seeme so small a burden to the statesman brought face to face with the need of a revolution in policies and in measures long established in government?

Distasteful Duties. On the title page of his clever biography of the Democratic candidate for Presiden the weighty and eloquent representative of the Seventh district, the Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, is described as "the bosom friend and chosen biographer of Gov. CLEVE-AND." What he tells us concerning the Governor may therefore be regarded as based on the most authentic information.

Less than a page is devoted to Mr. CLEVE-AND's career as Sheriff of Erle county. "He took the nomination," says Mr. Dors REIMER, "and was elected. Naturally some of the duties of the Sheriff's office were

ormed them with that strong sense of duty which has always characterized him." His biographer might have added that if the nomination which Mr. CLEVELAND has now taken is followed by his election, fifty nillions of people will be represented for the first time in the White House by a Chief Magistrate who has performed the "grievously distasteful" duties to which this para-

graph refers. We notice that Mr. DORSHEIMER omits to mention what the duties were.

The Latest Mathematical News. A notable discovery in political arithmetic

has been made within the past week. The numerical values of the several States in the table of electoral votes are not simple and fixed quantities, as had been supposed On the contrary, they are susceptible of division and rearrangement by combinations which make the science of prognostication anything but simple.

Much of the laborious work that has been performed by the political arithmeticians during the past six months is therefore ren-

It is understood that this important discovery was made in Michigan. No record of the progress of mathematical science is complete without mention of the fact.

Secretary CHANDLER is manusuring the navy in fine style in our Eastern waters. Havng put the Tallapoosa where she will do the nost good, he proceeded yesterday to find with the Tennessee a hitherto innocuous rock. It is not yet known what damage, if any, was done to the bottom of the man-of-war, but the rock is all right.

The fleet saluted the President with a monarchical expenditure of powder, and a number of distinguished citizens enjoyed a very fine picnic at the national expense.

Rapid transit problems in Brooklyn are being solved, and there is a prospect that the mproved methods of local transportation as no other community enjoys. The Brooklyn elevated railroad is going up at the rate of sixty tons a day, and Deacon Richardson has Atlantic avenue for the allurements of Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN'S cable railroad. This latter is an enterprise full of possibilities, and it is held by many that Mr. Cornin contemplates the ultimate possession of the Brooklyn Bridge and the running of his Long Island Raticoad trains from our City Hall, and in connection with the tracks of our elevated railroads Deacon RICHARDSON is painting the City of Churches red.

The Civil Service Question Among Ohio Des

From the Cincinnati Enquire Mr. Cleveland's declaration that the servants of the people should give honest work for the money they draw from the public treasury is eminently sound. Beyond this, however, the Governor would have been nuch atronger in Ohio if he had not referred to the civil service, or if, referring to it, he had been explicit in assurance that a Democratic Administration would mean the routing from public place of all those belonging to the maladministration party, against which a great majority of the people are indiguant. Too much tunderness toward the Republicans in the matter of the civil service, and a strong tenlency toward a class aristocracy in officeholding, re-cently retired a Democratic United States Senator from this State; and Gen. Butier no doubt told the truth at the Chicago Convention when he said not a man there believed in civil service reform on the schoolmaster plan. Something besides filness ought to be required in the officeholders, principal and subordinate. They should be honest, and in sympathy with the Executive thosen by the people, and there should be changes mad oftener than once in twenty five years, to insure honest performance, and to demonstrate that this is not a government by officeholders, but a government by the people. There is a great deal of claptrap about capacity in the Government clerkships. There is hardly a position in private employment above the grade of manual labor that does not require a higher capacity and better education than any subordinate p sition under the Government. The great army of clerks n the departments at Washington, the Post Offices, revenue offices, &c., work by well-established forms that any ordinarily intelligent person can learn in few days, if not instantly. To regulate appointments to these places by rules that would promote a schoolma'am to the government of the young idea is absurd, and the Democracy of Ohio do not believe in civil service regu ations of that description; and they do not deem it im-portant that the Democratic view of that question

hould be obscured in phraseology, Was this Our Earthquaket

Advices from Rome show that earthquake shocks were experienced in Italy on the Thursday pre-ceding the earthquake of Sunday, Aug. 10, in this com-try. Persons who were on the Alban Illiis say that at a quarter past three in the morning a loud subterranear rumbling was heard, accompanied by a violent uphear ing. This was followed in three minutes by another shock of less intensity, which appeared to be undulating and upheaving at the same time. In a few seconds the inhabitants in the towns and villages had rushed fro their beds into the streets, where their terror was speed ily increased by a third shock.

Next night the people of Frascati, Albano, Ariccia and Rocca di Papa were still so much under the influ-ence of fright that a great majority of them spent the night in the streets and on the doorsteps of their houses.

For the New Party.

From the Meriden Press Recorder The Press-Recorder will in the coming cam-sign advocate the election of den. Butler on the platorm he prepared for himself, not that we love Blaine and Logan and the Republican party less, but that we love Butler and the people's party more. We believe that the time has come for the workingmen of the country to band themselves together for the furtherance of egislation looking to the improvement of their cond operly cared for by either the Democratic or the Reubilean party, and therefore raise the standard of the new party, with the hope that the important issues which gave it birth may receive at once the universal

Always the Friend of the Colored Man.

From the Indianapolis World Gen. B. F. Butler is a noble old fellow. He has been in many parties, but his faith in the colored man and friendship for him have never wavered. He has been true under all circumstances.

With Pleasure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please hay in your trustworthy paper that Abram Sinaheimer of Morrisania saved my son, John Weiss, from a watery grave.

We republished the other day a poem entitled We republished the other day a poem entitled The Newsboy's Cat," which we found in a publication alled the Western Plouman, and now we learn through a polite note from Mrs. E. T. Corbett that it was not written for that paper, but appeared in a little vol-ume of "Rustic Rhymes and Ballada," of which she is the author, and which was published in this city a year

We congratulate Mrs. Corbett on being the author of a poem so effective, and we beg her parties for being mis-led into supposing that it was original with the Western

AZ, JOHN AND DANIES ACCEPT The Prohibition Condidates Formally Noti-fed of Their Nominations.

CUBA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Ex-Gov. St. John and the Hon. Wm, Daniel, the Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President, arrived here at 10:30 this morning, and the Committee of Notifications arrived at noon, notification proceedings were held at the St. John camp meeting circuit grounds—a beautiful grove two miles from Cuba village. A temperance camp meeting, to last five days, is in progress. The principal leaders and speakers of the Prohibition movement are in attendance, and will address the meeting during the week. Three thousand persons were in attendance. after which Prof. Dickey of Michigan, Chairman of the Notification Committee, was introduced to the audience and candidates. Prof. Dickey then addressed Messrs, St. John and Daniel, formally notifying them that they have been selected by the National Prohibition Con-

been selected by the National Prohibition Convention held in Pittsburgh as the candidates of the Prohibition party for President and Vico-President. He then said:

I need not assure you that the Prohibition party will give you a most serient support. We may not assessed in electing you to the high positions for which you have been named, but we shall enjoy the proof satisfaction of knowing that our candidates were the only candidates and our party was the only party that ought to have succeeded. And now gentiemen, in the name of the noblest manhood, the purest womanhood of America, I invoke the blessing of Amighty God to rest upon you, and may that Divine power which rules and overrules in the offices of nations and of man outheast unto you such a measure of strength and courage and wisdom as shall enable you to bear well the burdens which the National Prohibition party with supreme confidence now lays upon you. grievously distasteful to him, but he per-

After expressing his high appreciation of the great honor, Gov. St. John said: After expressing his high appreciation of the great honor, Gov. St. John said:

There are more political parties in the field to-day than there are political issues. Upon the great question as to what should be done with the tradic in intoxicating inquors as a beverage, both the Democratic and Republican parties are unted in favor of making the tradic premanent, while the Prohibitionists demand that it shall be forever piaced under the condemnation of the laws of the land. Thus an issue is clearly made, and think it affe to say the only one to-day that really reacuse the heart and conscience of the citizen. Upon this laws we go to the people—the source of all political power. Last its appear to reason rather than to mits issue we go to the people—the source of all political power. Last its appear to reason rather than to make the model, the the cutgrowth of a rapidly increasing cryst-dilized seatment against the great evil of the age—an evil that the uil parties dared not stack—but against which the young party of the people, in deficice of the hones of the nation, has entered upon a warfare that shall never cases so long as the day of our successive that significant country waves its protecting folds over legalized dramshops. In this stringle let us ever remember that we are accountable to find; that our duty to Him is paramount to our allegiance to may political party; that positical ties will never in His suffice even be ablot for any party that does not stand up fearlessly for the right. The hones will have nothing to fear if the people vote as they pray.

The home will have nothing to fear if the people vote as they pray.

Mr. Daniel, in accepting the nomination for Vice-President, expressed his profound gratitude for the honor conferred upon him. He appreciated the honor, not merely as personal, but as a token of the appreciation of the Convention of the honest, solid prohibition work that has been done in his native State of Maryland within the past few years. He also appreciated it as an indication of the desire of the Prohibitionists of the great North and West to obliterate all sectional party lines, and to build up a grand Union party, composed of the best elements on both sides of the line in array against the worst of evils. This disposition, he said, was more clearly evinced from the fact that he is the first person selected since the war from a Southern State as a candidate for a national position, and he trusted that this action might be the harbinger of that reign of harmony, good will, and unity throughout the land which a poet has described as The union of States none can sever; The union of shearts, the union of hands.

And the flag of our Union forever.

AN ECONOMICAL CAMPAIGN.

Neither Party Contributes Much Money Carry on the Canvass. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25,-There has been no campaign since ante-bellum days that has been conducted on such rigorously economical principles as that upon which both parties are now poor-seems poorer than ever, and a visit to

vince one of that fact after a brief chat with the attaches. It is difficult even to secure money for postage stamps and other incidental It is almost as bad at the Republican headquarters. The Government clerks, under the stimulus of public opinion, have become very independent, and, in the majority of cases, flatly refuse to contribute a cent. The assess ments from this source alone in former years

have netted the Republicans not less than \$100.

ments from this source alone in former years have netted the Republicans not less than \$100,000. This year they will not equal one-tenth of that sum.

From all over the country come reports of indifference on the part of leading Republicans whose liberality hitherto has been the boast and bride of the party. Charley Foster is quoted as saying that he will not furnish a penny, and his is not the only case of this nature.

In 1876, when the country was passing through a period of commercial depression far greater than that which exists at present, there were funds in abundance on both siles. Then money was counted out by the lifties and hundreds. To-day it is doled out in ones and twos. It is difficult to assign a reason for this unless it be that the business men of the country feel satisfied that things will drift along in about the usual fashion, whether the Republicans or Demograts are successful.

This scarcity of funds is the occasion of a great deal of growling and dissatisfaction on the part of candidates in close Congress districts. A member of the committee said today, with a shrug of the shoulders, that it was painfully obvious that money would not be one of the controlling elements of this campaign. Meanwhile political managers from various places are writing letters urging the necessity of some hard strokes, and Representatives and Senators are visiting the headquarters here and in New York to see what's the matter. Even documents that used to be given away in great quantities are required to be paid for, and every means possible to bring in money or saye it is resorted to.

save it is resorted to.

It has been the custom of the Republican committee to purchase a few of McPherson's hand books for distribution. This year they cannot afford to do so.

Secretary Folger's Illness.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The physical condi-tion of Secretary Folger, who is now at home in Geneva. has given his friends and family ground for starm. The Secretary himself says that he is prostrated from over-work, and malaria taken in his system a year ago. His family physician and most intimate friends in Geneva say that he has been troubled for two years with hear trouble, which has become more painful and alarming during the past few months. Several of his friends ad during the past few months. Several of his friends advised him last spring to resign his place in the Cabinet and retire to his home in Beneva. The Secretary arrived home on Weilnerday last. Neighbors who saw mind the depot noticed a marked change in his appearance. The secretary was at once driven to his recidence, where he remained two days. The physician is often in attendance. On Saturday his daughter took him out for a drive, and today he had another ride. He is somewhat improved in health. His physician says he will not be able to return to Washington in less than three weeks, and that he needs absolute rest and quiet.

Mr. Baldwin's Newport Cottage for Sale. Newpour, Aug. 25.-The magnificent villa formerly in the directory of the Louisville and Nas. ville Railway, and one of the Aqueduct Commissioners is offered for sale here. In January, 1884, the Louis tille and Nashville Railroad Company gave a note for ville and Nashville Railroad Company gave a note for a large sun to the Central Trust Company of New York, which note Mr. Baidwin endorsed. When the railway company got into financial trouble Mr. Raidwin excent ed a power of attorney in the railway company got into financial trouble of the state of the first of a security of the tentral front to mean, in trust, for accurring to the most in the note, his cottage, with all the household amount of the note, his cottage, with all the household hoth useful and ornamental. Later on Mr. Raidwin tave a warranty deed of the estate to Thomas W. Robinson of New York, and to day the place is offered for sale, but by whose authority is not stated, like notice being simply signed by the real estate agents.

Arrival of a Distinguished Abbe.

The Very Rev. J. Hogan, Abbe of the Catholic Order of Saint Sulpice, arrived on the Alaska yesterday morning. He was met on the pler by delegations from morning. He was met on the pier by delegations from this city and Boston. He is an Irishman by birth, and has been connected with the Saint suspice Order for thirty-two years. He is to take charge of a Catholic seminary in Boston. Abbe Hogan as well known in France, where he once addressed the French chambers on the question of divorce. This is his first visit here.

Supervisors of Elections. Chief Supervisor Johnny Davenport an

Collect outpervisor Johnny Davenport announces that blank applications for the appointment of supervisors of elections may now be obtained at room 100, in the Post Office building. The Democratic supervisors will be appointed in the ratio that governed the admission of the delegates of the respective factions to the last State Convention of their party. All applications must be filed with the chief supervisor by Sept. 6. A Life-long Republican for Cleveland.

WILKESHARRE, Aug. 25.—At the Democratic Convention of the First Lightlative district this morning Judge Garrick M. Harding was mominated for Assembly man. He had been a life-long Republican, but recently declared himself for Cievelant, and accepta the nomination tendered him by the Democrats. Benying Pereman Brevet's Charges.

Ex-Foreman Ernest Drevet's letter arraigning the Fire Department resched Fire Hall yesterday. Commissioner Van Cott said that the charges in the lef-ter were failer, as would be proved when his colleagues. Commissioners Croker and Purroy, returned to town. SHE POLISTCAL QUILOOK IN OHIG.

From the Western Reserve to Indicates Victory for Bialne. CLEVELAND, Aug. 25 .- The Butler boom has not yet reached Cleveland, but there is a slight stir among Democrats to support Butler as against Cleveland. He will get no strength from the Republicans, nor will St. John, as those who vote the Prohibition ticket on State issues will not throw their votes away in the Presidential contest. Cleveland will never be made President if the voice of northern Ohio has anything to do with it. The people hereabouts are essentially high protec the mere thought of a man who straddles such a platform as was put forth by the second Chi-

On national issues the Republicans through-

thing. The campaign treasuries of both par

ties could be trusted in the public highway

cago Convention is not to be tolerated.

after nightfall with perfect impunity, for there is hardly a cent in them. The Republicans are in the worse condition, however, in this respect, as a debt of \$5,000 was inherited from last fall's hopeless fight. The State campaign is expected to open in Akron about \$891. 16, when the Republicans will hold a mass meeting. From then until election day politics will be warm, provided money is forthcoming to make it so.

Your correspondent was talking this afterwhen the Espablicans will hold a mass meeting. From then until election day politics will be warm, provided money is forthcoming to make it so.

Your correspondent was talking this afternoon with W. J. Gleason, who boited Cleveland with much gusto a month or more ago. He said: Blaine will carry Ohio by 30,000 majority. I am in receipt of correspondence from all over the State, and I can safely make the estimate. The cause is the bolting Irish, who look upon their outrageous treatment at Chicago in its true light, while others don't like Cleveland's private record. I know two Republicans only in this city who will vote for Cleveland, and they are ex-officeholders; while I know 500 Democrats in this city alone who will vote for Blaine. There is no Butler boom here yet, only an under current, but a strong one, that may detract much from Cleveland's strength. There are no electors for Butler in the field yet, and I don't know whether there will be or not. It is according to how high the Butler sentiment rises.

County and Congress politics are also lifeless. No nominations have been made in this district yet by the Democrats though the Republicans have a strong county ticket aiready in the field. Martin A. Foran will be nominated by the Democrats for Congress, and is the only Democrat that can possibly be elected. His record in Congress is a bright one, and will bring him many votes. One Democrat said to-day that many Democrats will vote for Foran for Congress and Butler or Blaine for President. The Republicans will without doubt put up W. G. Rose, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor with Foraker. Rose then ran 2,000 ahead of his ticket in this county. There are some fights in both narties relative to the county ticket, though at present the Democrats stand the best show of electing their candidate for Sheriff, who will be the incumbent.

To summarize the situation: Blaine will probably carry Ohio, with Cleveland way in the rear. On the State ticket the chances are oven, but slightly favoring the Republicans because of

Chaudler and Party Take a Pleasure Trip-

NEWPORT, Aug. 25 .- Secretary Chandler arrived here this morning from West Island. having come around from Seaconnet Point by road. He went immediately to the torped station. Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, immediately called upon his chief, and it was decided to take a trip to West Island, where the President is having a good time bass fishing. He has had excellent uck to-day, and captured a big fish.

Secretary Chandler, Admiral Luce, and Capt. Selfridge went on board the flag ship Tennessee. The Senate Special Committee on War Ships and Ordnance, which held a short ses-Ships and Ordnance, which held a short session to-day at the Ocean House, with several others, went on board the Alliance. That party included Senators Hawley, Butler, and Miller of the committee, Attorney-General and Mrs. Brewstor, Mrs. Hawley, and Mrs. Miller. The squadron went to West Island and saluted President Arthur. On the way down the Tennessee got aground on an unknown ledge near Seal Rock, where she stuck for about ten minutes, and got off without assistance. The squadron returned here at about 7 P. M.

President Arthur will come here in the Dispatch from West Island to-morrow, and will remain until the end of the week. The naval inspection is to take place on Wednesday, and during the week there will be some interesting experiments at the torpedo station.

The Triana returned to-night from the scene of the week of the Tailapoosa. She brought the Tailapoosa's two steam launches and the Secretary's steam launch and gig.

AERIAL NAVIGATION

British Acronauts Skeptieni as to the Success

LONDON, Aug. 25 .- English aeronauts have been greatly interested by the report of M. Herve Mangon to the Paris Academy of Science of the success of Capt, Renard's self-propelling alloon, which M. Mangon said had been tried at Meudon with the most satisfactory results. Every one admits that if the Renard apparatus can do what is claimed for it, the problem of nerial navigation is well-nigh solved. The officers of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain have sent a request to M. Mangon fo drawings and detailed descriptions of Capt. Renard's invention, and the Balloon Society of Great Britain is to hold a special meeting to consider the subject. Many aeronaut's are full of hope that the new invention may prove to be what has been looked for since the days of the Mongolilers; but Mr. Coxwell, the veteran aeronaut, whose ascensions have charmed more than one generation of pleasure seekers at the Crystal Palace, is contemptuous in his remarks about the French wonder. He noch-pools the alleged steering of the balloon against the winds, and says that he would as soon expect a cat to fly as for a balloon, such as Capt. Renard's, to beat against the wind. He says that the balloon may possibly have done all that is described by M. Mangon, but if so, it was done by a "fuke," and that no real test has been made of its sieering power. Mr. Coxwell is of the opinion that the problem of navigating the air is as far from solution as ever, and declares that it never will be solved until some genius invents a motor which shall combine great power with a degree of weightlessness beyond anything now known to mechanical or electrical science. drawings and detailed descriptions of Capt.

to mechanical or electrical scien Changes Among the Catholie Clergy.

The Rev. Nicholas Hens, for fifteen years pastor of the St. Boniface German Catholic l'aterson, has been transferred to Dover, N. J., in pince Paterson, has over transferred to the first of the Rev. Father Sheppard, who is assigned to the Passaic City Catholic Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Father Schneider, died last week. Father Funck of Caristadt will take the position vacated by Father

The Hos. Russell Sage Drops In on the Boys. The Hon. Russell Sage was at his office yesterday for the first time in nearly two moaths. He looked as brown and ruddy as a sailor. He expected to remain in town over might and to return to Quantue, where he has been summering, to-day. If the weather should be sufficiently warm he will remain two or three weeks longer at the seashore.

New Evening Newspaper in Pittsburgh. PITTSBUROH, Aug. 25.-The Chronicle Tele graph, the new afternoon Associated Press paper of this city, came out to day as an eight page, fifty-six-column paper. It is worked upon the new impression perfect ing press, the cutting pasting, and fooding heing don-do machinery. This is the dret aftermon newspaper is the United States to adopt the etyle new most approve by the large morning Journals.

Disposing of \$1,000,000 in Four Lines PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The will of the late william L. Schaffer was admitted to probate to-day. It is written on a small scrap of paper, and, together with the signatures, occupies only four lines, although it disposes of over one million dollars. He leaves everything to his sister.

The Board of Aldermen confirmed yeaterday the tax levy for 1884. The amount to be raised by taxa-tion is \$20,001,17285. The rate of taxation is 1.25 per cent, as against 1.29 per cent, last year.

He Was Up On Sinners. From the Boston Globe.

"My dear boy," said an earnest Sunday school eacher at the North End Mission to a frowsy orchin, "do you know that we are all sinners?" Yes, marm."
Do you know that you are a sinner?" Yes, marm."

Yes, marm.

A long and sarnest talk followed, in which the claims of the gospel were fully set forth, but the leacher was only rewarded by an unintelligible stare.

Finally, if occurred to the tencher that perhaps she had taken the boy beyond his depth, and she inquired:

John, you know what a sinner is, don't you?

Sinners' oh, yes, sinners is atrings in turkeys' legs."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is there an evening law school in this city !

The Sad Fate of the Temperance Candidate. From the Galveston Daily News. St. John will do his treating at the town pump TWO VIEWS OF A GREAT TASK.

New Two Governors of New York Replied to the Call of the Democratic Party. Mr. Filden's Speech of July Mr. Cleveland's Speech 11, 1878. July 20, 1884.

earliest convenience pre ment does not, of course, con pare and transmit to you a vey to me the first informs formal acceptance of the tion of the result of the Con nomination which you now vention lately held by the De tender to me in behalf of mocracy of the nation; and the Democratic ' National yet when, as I listen to you Convention, and I do not message, I see about me rep-desire on this occasion to resentatives from all parts anticipate any topic which of the land of the great desire on this occasion to remain an increasion and increasing the appropriate is that inghit be appropriate is that in the most of the land of the great inghit be appropriate in the land of the great inghit be appropriate in the land of the great inghit be appropriate in the land of the great inghit be appropriate in the land of the great inghit be appropriate in the land of the great inghit land in the pacify of the people, asks them to intrust to it the administration of their Government; and when I consider, under the influence of the stern reality which the present surroundings created and the pacify of the influence of the stern greating the stern reality which the present surroundings created the stern reality which the present surroundings created that illustrious body in the pacify of the stern reality which the present surroundings created that illustrious body in the pacify of the stern reality which the stern reality which the pacify of the stern reality which the present surroundings created that illustrious body in the pacify of the pacify of the stern reality which the present surroundings created the plant purposes, and the policy of the whose behalf you speak, in solomity of the occasion favor of administrative revents the stern reality which the stern reality whic administrative reform in all has been conferred upon the Federal Government, form well the part which with which the Democratic has been assigned to me.

masses everywhere were in.

Strict, have led to a series forget that the rights and
of surprises in the popular interests of more than fifty
assemblages, and perhaps
millions of my fellow citiin the Convention itself. It zens are involved in our efworld be unneared, sentle- fore; to gain pemocratic suwould be unnatural, gentle- for a to gain Democratic su would be unnatural, gentile-form to gain Democratic su-men, if a popular movement premacy. This reflection so genuine and so powerful presents to my mind the should stop with three and one-half millions of Demo-crats: that it should not ex-crats: that it should not ex-erated by contagion to that vention assembled its most large mass of independent soler and serious aspect. parties in our country, and alives which sak to be in-to a portion of the party un-trusted at the hands of the der whose administration people with the keeping of the evils to be corrected all that concerns their wel have grown up. And per-fare and their safety should haps in what we have wit-only ask it with the full ap nessed there may be an preciation of the sacredness angury in respect to what of the trust, and with a firm we may witness in the clore resolve to administer it tion about to take place faithfully and well. I am a throughout our country; at Democrat because I believe least let us hope so and believe so. I am not without foundation of trus democratement the labor of affecting resolutions. and the labor of effecting because I believe, if rightly administrative reform when and fairly administered and it requires a revolution in applied. Damocratic doo policies and in measures trines and measures will inlong established in govern sure the happiness, content ment. If I were to judge ment, and prosperity of the by the year and a half in people. If, in the contest which I have been in the upon which we contests which I have been in the upon which we now enter, State Government, I should we steadfastly hold to the say that the routine duties underlying principles of our of the trust I have had impact, and at all times posed on me are a small keep in view the people's burden compared with that good, we shall be strong between the property of created by the attempt to cause we are true to our change the policy of the selves, and because the plain Government of which I and independent voters of have been the executive the land will seek by their head. Especially is this so suffrages to compass their where the reform is to be release from party tyranny worked out with more or where there should be sub-less of the cooperation of mission to the popular will, public officers, who either and their protection from have been incapacitated by the there should be devo-have been incapacitated by thou to the people's inter-habit or toleration of the wrongs to be corrected, to a consecration to our cause which they have been con-senting witnesses. I, there to gain a partisan advan-fore, if your choice should tage, but pledged to give to be ratified by the people at those who trust us the ut-the election, should enter most benefits of a pure and upon the great duties which honest administration of na-would fail upon me, not as tional affairs. No higher a holiday recreation, but purpose or motive can stim very much in that spirit of ulate us to supreme effor et us believe, as I do be- fective party organization believe, that we now see the Let us not fail in this and dawn of a better day for we may confidently hope to our country, and that diffirm reap the full reward of pa-cult as is the work to which triotic services well perthe Democratic party, with formed. I have thus called many of the allies and for-mer members of other par-and, trite though they are, ics, has addressed itself, the it seems to me we do we and to be transmitted to fu- signify in the usual forms ture generations as Jeffer manner my acceptance of son contributed to form it the nomination which has ay, and in which it been tendered to me. In the has been ever since, until a mean time I gladly greet recent period, a blessing to you all as coworkers in a the whole people. Gentle noble cause.

en, I thank you for the very aind terms in which you have made your communication, and I extend to you collectively and individually a most cordial greeting.

Information for a Great Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please inorm Mr. John Meredith Read that in the acco daughter's wedding published in to-day's Sun he is mis taken about the origin of his family. It was not English s therein stated, but Irish. One of the signers of the as underin stated, but Irish. One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whom he properly claims as belonging to his family, was George Read of Delaware, a bitter foe of Engised. Lossing in his lives of the signers asys: "His grandfather was a wealthy resident of Dublin, his native city, and his father enigrated to America from Irieland about 1726." If we are compelled to surrender John Meredith to England, Ireland won't give up fleorre. It's no use trying by suppressing the truth to induce Queen Victoria to attend the wedding of the daughter of such a distinguished Iriah rebefamily.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 22. BROOKLYN, Aug. 22

China Was in the Pield Early.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: (1) Who first invented the compass? (2) Who first invented the works? 1. Unknown. Marco Polo brought; it in 11290 from China, where it had been used in the form of a piece londstone floating on cork in a bowl of water. There is evidence that a similar device had been used in France nd Syria as early as 1150.

2. Fireworks have been used by the Chinese from tim immemorial but in Europe they were unknown until the discovery of gunpowder in the fourteenth century. The first fireworks factory was owned by the Ruggier family.

A Little Quarrel. Two ladies had had a little tiff, and one of

them remarked as she departed:

"Well as I told my husband this morning. I shouldn't care to be in your shoes."

I imagine not, 't the other one responded. "You would find them painfully close fitting."

What a Slow Truck Is.

"Pa," said a little boy looking up from newspaper, "what is meant by a slow track?"

"A slow track, 'my son," replied the old man, who is something of a sportsman, "is a track on which the horse falls to beat the record."

Good-by Tallapoota!

Alackaday, poor Tallapoosa! It irks the soul To feel that we were forced to lose a Fine vessel by a constwise cruiser That carried coal.

You felt the shocks Of somewhat primitive surveying, Locating, in your careless playing. The bare and rocks. Obstructions which had not been charted,

Long since, about our harbors straying,

Which no man knew So surely in your path up started, It seemed that they could not be parted-The bars and you.

And when there was to be a running For sloops and such you went a gunning. And captured them with marvellous cuuning.

But, t'other day, quite discontented, And tired, no doubt, Of harm that might have been prevented, Your side to danger you presented, And then stepped out. Your course, whichever way 'tis looked at,

Was most seif-willed And yet 'tis sad that you, so bucked at, should by a mousing craft be nawked at And quickly killed. No chance for Jingo Blaine or Grover,

Nor eke St. John—
Ben Butler's not that kind of rover— To sail at will the sait seas over, Since you are gone.

-A popular cane in Maine is composed of whiskey, except for a thin enclosing cylinder.

—A tramp was arrested in Nashville lying

in an alleyway. Concealed in his ragged clothes was over \$1,000 in large notes and gold pieces. —There was a time when Egyptians tools GEN. McClernand Mr. Chairman and AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I shall at the TEE: Your formal announce pride in keeping the mummles of their ancestors out of the hands of impious infidels, but specimens can now be

openly bought for \$25 to \$100, those with well authen-ticated pedigrees being the most vatuable.

—A notable man at Cape May is Ah Shong, a Chinaman who is not squat and mean, but tall, solid, and commanding. He is a mandarin, and wealthy. He

wears the dress of an American, but his body servant ever at his heels, is all satin and embroidery in the bagriness of Oriental garb. -One of the Long Branch young men buy a new cane every morning. He never carries the same one two days. The sensation of a fresh and different

cane end to handle and nibble daily might not be exit is quite salisfactory. -A stone in the floor of the Virgin's Chapel in Jerusalem was lately found to be broken. A great controversy arose between the clergy as to which had the right to replace it. The contest waxed warmer until they seemed thely to kill one another, when the Turkish troops intervened.

—At Newport a listless dandy's lazy eyes

were fixed above the heads of the throng in a hotel, and he murmured "Baw! Baw-baw! Bawth!" He was reading an inscription over a doorway, "Bar, Earber, Bath," and was using English after what he believed to be the best London fashion.

—Maine is opening her eyes over the fortune she sinks in potate bugs every year in the form of Paris green. One dealer in Portland has sold ten tons this year, and he has no doubt that the farmers of the State have scattered over their fields a hundred tons of -A tiny steamer, brought across the At-

lantic in a big one, and towed through the St. Lawrence River and the lakes, is finally to be carried by men forty miles overland to get her to Lake Pend d'Oreille, which is close to the northern boundary line of Idaho. She is owned by Englishmen who have bought a tract there.

most of the fine agates. The smaller stones are made into beads for necklaces, and numbers are useless be-cause badly pierced or chipped. A knove bought a quantity of these modern beads, and is selling them again as antique. In Victors they are Roman in London the are Celtic, and in Nantes they are Gallo-Roman. -Paul Eudel, the French exposer of art frauds, assures miniteurs that it is no shame to them if they are now and then taken in, for there is no cabinet

of curiosities without its false pieces. and provinces museums of France, and even those of the capital, contain them. The grand cabinet of medals of the National Library holds a certain number of notorious france. -A familiar figure at Saratoga is a crippic, Marion Foster. She is a poverty-stricken Cincinnati painter, whom Fanny Davenport, the actress, discovered and brought away for treatment. She is still physically but her fortunes seem to have greatly mendes, for she boards in a fashionable house and is propelled by a negro servant. Her income is derived from the artistic work of her own hands. One night a robber bold broke into

her room, and she heroically drove him forth by shoot--The veranda squatter is an interesting character at Saratogs. She boards on some back street, having spent so much of her summer fund for a ward-robe that the remainder will not permit her to pay \$5 a day for food and lodgings. Therefore she makes an elaborate toilst on cheap premises, and then goes to dear ones to exhibit it. The hotel keepers know her very well, and have a rule under which she could be excluded, but they do not enforce it in her case because she is ornamental to have about, her behavior is circum-spect, and she is delightfully cool and harmless in her

sesumption of the prerogatives of a full guest. -Boise is the capital of Idaho. There is no Capitol building as yet, the Legislature sitting in a hall hired for the purpose. The Governor's executive office is in a brick dwelling only one story high. The new Governor, Bunn, arrived on the day of a circus. The proprietor proposed to suspend the morning per-formance and hold the celebration in the tent. His formance and hold the celebration in the tent. His offer was accepted, and the circus people joined in the procession. A platform was erected at one side of the ring, and on it sat eight ministers and a Bishop. The tumblers, bare-back riders, and sorobats waited until

the close of the celebration, when the tent was cleared, the people bought tickets, and the second show began.

—In the French quarter of New Orleans is an old house with enormous dormer windows justing out of the roof. Once it was covered with bright yellow plaster, bits of which remain away up among the eves. Back in the last century it held the earthly belongings of Lafite, the celebrated pirate of the Gulf, and not in-frequently the freebooter himself found restand pleasure beneath its angular roof. In a large room is where the pirate and his crew were wout to make merry after a successful foray. Just back of it is where the chief slept when he stayed on shore over night, and through a door leading into a dark, covered alley, and communi

cating with the street beyond, he drove any slave that he desired to sell at the slave mart not far distant. -The London clubs are generally open to Americans, and the Athenaum, the Saville, the Savage, the Green Room, and the Rabelais have formidable lists of honorary members. The Rabelais is an interesting in-stitution. In order to be eligible a man is required to tabelais's works or not have read Rabelais's works. In either case he can come in. Lord Houghton some-times presides, and opens proceedings by solemnly arising and enunciating a single Latin phrasa. There are no speeches, and but one toast, which is drunk standing with all the honors at the end of the feast. The words are: "To the immortal memory of the master!" There are six American members. A coterie which meets in London to dine is the Kinsmen. It in

cludes English and Americans. -A certain French connoisseur was a great admirer of Grenze's paintings. An old woman was schooled to act the part of the housekeeper to a supposi-titious man, whose portrait had been painted by Grenze. This man, who was dead, had willed to his old housekeeper-such was dead, and willed to his old house-keeper-such was the story—a legacy of \$125 per an-num on condition that she kept this portrait in her pos-sssion. When the connoisseur was told all this he be-came, of course, impatient to be the owner of the unat-tainable picture. The only means of acquiring it that he could think of was to offer the proprietor double the annuity that he supposed she was receiving. She made the sign of the cross to preserve her from temptation, and immediately thereafter fell a victim to it. Then covering the picture, so that its appearance might not strike her with remorse, she delivered it to the tempter, who discovered, too late, that her son, and not Greuze,

-The Voudoos of Louisiana-those negroes who still make the eve of St. John an orgy of weird in-cantation—were recently viewed at the funeral of a negress, one of the queens of Youdoo. In a shanty she lay in fantastic garb. On her head was a garland of bay caves, while about her neck a dead snake was twined. The fiful light from a bunch of resinous pine cast a smoky glare over a hundred negroes, who, with joined hands, sat on the ground and awayed their bodies back and forth to the rhythm of a monotous droning some ever and amon letting out an unearthly acream. Then came a march by torchlight to the grave. The torches were dashed to the ground, and the dance above described was reveated with such vigor this time that before it ended many of the dances. nded many of the dancers had fallen to the earth front sheer exhaustion. Then the clothes of the dead woman were thrown into the grave, one garment at a time, some of them being torn in two before being cast in.

-A question has arisen as to the origin of the word "microbe," so much used during the last few years in connection with the discoveries of M. Pasteur, and which has ended by finding a place in the vocabulary of every day life. No dictionary, not even that of Littre, contains the word; and though most persons whose talk is of "microbes" may be supposed to know, at least approximately, what the expression means, there are probably but few who could say when and by whom it was first employed. In a paper read by M. Charles Sedifict of Strasburg, in February, 1878, on the application of M. Pasteur's discoveries to surgery, the word was used for the first time. He suggested microbe (from mikros and blos). In replying to M. Sedillot, M. Pasteur used the new word twice; and the day afterward it had been adopted by scientific men, then taken up by the general public. M. de Parville, writing on the subject in the Journal des Dibats, says that he was present at the birth of the word, and that it came into existence "in the hall of the Academy of Sciences, one Monday in Pebruary, at half past four in the afteroon, just as it was getting dark."

-Art gets away ahead of nature in producing interesting results in Saratoga. Look into the gar-den which a big hotel encloses. The beauty of everything is enhanced by artifice. Fine old trees and vines are plenteous, but their intertwinings are the work of man. Water runs in the centre of the grounds but in the form of a pump power fountain. The grass is soft and green, because it is kept clipped and watered. The flowers are immensely variegated, having been brought from different parts of the world, and are big and me by means of cultivation. There is a real moon shining from the sky, but so dimly, as compared with electricity, that no use is made of it. By throwing time light through colored glass on the spray of the fountains, more brillians. liant and controllable rainbows are made than sun and clouds ever produced. "Of course," says the writer of a column from which this is paragraphed, "all this is glare, and you might prefer a hammock slung from primeval trees in soft solitude; but that does not disprove the superior brilliancy which I am describing. Excent-ingly theatrical is the scene, with its figures and music. The graces of the gavly-costumed women, like these the actress, here and there betray the self-conscious of artisce; nor do the men always seem unaware that hey are part of a glittering show."